The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 3, 1872. NO. 27.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	21 00	36 00	60	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [marché,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m,

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street, [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWPOX, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871,

Miscellaneous.

COLYER & GRAHAM, PAINTERS.
Shop No. 750, Hill Street,
(2d door from S. E. Henry & Co's.,)
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may6m.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles*, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of
HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.
Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan.24,1872-6mo.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

TO ADVERTISERS:

:o:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

:o:

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

:o:

CIRCULATION 1700.

:o:

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

:o:

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

:o:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

:o:

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

:o:

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 65.

AN ACT to establish the pay of the enlisted men of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the army shall, during their first term of enlistment, be as follows, with the contingent additions thereto, hereinafter provided:

Sergeant majors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars.

Quartermaster sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars.

Chief trumpeters of cavalry, twenty-two dollars.

Principal musicians of artillery and infantry, twenty-two dollars.

Saddler sergeants of cavalry, twenty-two dollars.

First sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-two dollars.

Sergeats of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, seventeen dollars.

Corporals of cavalry and light artillery, fifteen dollars.

Corporals of artillery, and infantry, fifteen dollars.

Saddlers of cavalry, fifteen dollars.

Blacksmiths and ferriers of cavalry, fifteen dollars.

Trumpeters of cavalry, thirteen dollars.

Musicians of artillery and infantry, thirteen dollars.

Privates of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, thirteen dollars.

Hospital stewards, first-class, thirty dollars.

Hospital stewards, second-class, twenty dollars.

Hospital stewards, third-class, twenty dollars.

Ordnance sergeants of posts, thirty-four dollars.

Sergeant majors of engineers, thirty-six dollars.

Quartermaster sergeants of engineers, thirty-six dollars.

Sergeants of engineers and ordnance, thirty-four dollars.

Corporals of engineers and ordnance, twenty dollars.

Musicians of engineers, thirteen dollars.

Privates (first-class) of engineers and ordnance, seventeen dollars.

Privates (second-class) of engineers and ordnance, thirteen dollars.

SEC. 2. That to the rates of pay above established one dollar per month shall be added for the third year of enlistment, one dollar more per month for the fourth year, and one dollar more per month for the fifth year, making in all three dollars' increase per month for the last year of the first enlistment of each enlisted man named in the first section of this act. But this increase shall be considered as retained pay, and shall not be paid to the soldier until his discharge from the service, and shall be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfuly to the date of discharge. And all former laws concerning retained pay for privates of the army are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 3. That all the enlisted men enumerated in the first section of this act who have re-enlisted or who shall hereafter re-enlist und the provisions of the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be paid at the rates allowed in the second section of this act to those serving in the fifth year of their first enlistment: Provided, That one dollar per month shall be retained from the pay of the re-enlisted men, of whatever grade, named in the first section of this act, during the whole period of their re-enlistment, to be paid to the soldier on his discharge, but to be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge.

SEC. 4. That enlisted men, now in the service, shall receive the rates of pay established in this act according to the length of their service, and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as affecting the additional monthly pay allowed for re-enlistments by the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 66.]

AN ACT to establish a system of deposits, to prevent desertion, and elevate the condition of the rank and file of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any enlisted man of the army may deposite his savings, in sums of not less than five dollars, with any army paymaster, who shall furnish him with a depesit-book, in which shall be entered the name of the paymaster and of the soldier, and the amount, date, and place of such deposit. The money so deposited shall be accounted for in the same manner as other public funds, and shall pass to the credit of the appropriation for the pay of the army, and shall not be subject to forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, but shall be forfeited by desertion, and shall not be permitted to be paid until final payment on discharge, or to the heirs or representatives of a deceased soldier, and that such deposit be exempt from liability for such soldier's debts: Provided, That the government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same.

SEC. 2. That for any sums of not less than fifty dollars so deposited for the period of six months, or longer, the soldier, on his final discharge, shall be paid interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

SEC. 3. That the money value of all clothing overdrawn by the soldier beyond his allowance shall be charged against him every six months, on the muster roll of his company, or on his final statements if sooner discharged. The amount due him for clothing, he having drawn less than his allowance, shall not be paid to him until his final discharge from the service.

SEC. 4. That the system of deposits herein established shall be carried into execution under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 5. That the amounts of deposits and clothing balances accumulated to the soldier's credit under the provisions of sections one and three of this act shall, when payable to the soldier upon his discharge, be paid out of the appropriations for "pay of the army" for the then current fiscal year.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed,

Approved, May 15, 1872.

The Muses' Bower.

Speak Kindly.

When ushers in the orb of day,
And birds are warbling on the spray,
And bees commence their humming,
When dew-drops glisten in the sun,
And housewife has her work begun,
Speak gently.

To smooth the cares of every day,
And lighten burdens by the way,
And cheer the panting spirit,
Through all affairs of daily life,
And free the mind of painful strife,
Speak kindly.

When night succeeds the day of toil,
And evening hours we would beguile,
And rest upon our couches,
Not knowing but some loved one near,
Before the dawn may disappear,
Speak kindly.

To cheer the downcast, bruised heart,
And smooth the pang of sorrow's smart,
And calm the troubled breast;
To wake the erring to reform,
And hold from evil ways to turn,
Speak kindly.

Kind words are balm to every soul—
They tend to make the wounded whole
And strengthen well the spirit;
Then let us smooth the path of life,
And cease the pains of cares and strife,
Be always, speaking kindly.

The Story-Teller.

The Pot of Gold;

OR,

THE WIDOW'S STRATAGEM.

BY CARL CANTAB.

DEACON BANCROFT, though a very good man in the main, and looked up to with respect by all the inhabitants of the town of Centreville, was rumored to have, in Yankee parlance, "a pretty sharp eye to the main chance"—a peculiarity from which even deacons are not always exempt.

In worldly matters he was decidedly well-to-do, having inherited a fine farm from his father, which was growing yearly more valuable. It might be supposed that under these circumstances, the deacon, who was fully able to do so, would have found a help-mate to share his house and name. But the Deacon was wary. Matrimony was to him, in some measure, a matter of money, and it was his firm resolve not to marry unless he could thereby enhance his worldly prosperity. Unhappily, the little town of Centreville and the towns in the immediate vicinity contained few who were qualified in this important particular, and of those there were probably none with whom the Deacon's suit would have prospered.

So it happened that year after year passed away, until Deacon Bancroft was in the prime of life—forty-five, or thereabouts—and still unmarried, and in all human probability likely to remain so. But in all human calculations of this kind, they reckon ill who leave widows out.

Deacon Bancroft's nearest neighbor was a widow.

The widow Wells, who had passed thro' one matrimonial experience, was some three or four years younger than Deacon Bancroft. She was still quite a buxom, comely woman, as widows are apt to be. Unfortunately the late Mr. Wells had not been able to leave her sufficient to make her independent of the world. All that she possessed was the small, old-fashioned house in which she lived, and a small amount of money, which was insufficient to support her and a little son of seven, likewise to be enumerated in the schedule of her property, though hardly to be classed as "productive" of anything but mischief.

The widow was therefore obliged to take three or four boarders to eke out her scanty income, which of course imposed upon her considerable labor and anxiety.

Is it surprising that, under these circumstances she should now have bethought herself of a second marriage, as a method of bettering her condition? Or again, need we esteem it a special wonder if, in her reflections upon this point, she should have cast her eyes upon her next neighbor, Deacon Bancroft? The deacon, as we have said, was in flourishing circumstances. He would be able to maintain a wife in great comfort; being one of the chief personages in the village, could accord her a prominent social position. He was not especially handsome, or calculated to make a profound impression upon the female heart—this was true—but he had a good disposition, was kind-hearted, and would no doubt make a very good sort of a husband. Widows are, I take it, (if any shall do me the honor and read this story, I trust they will forgive the remark,) less disposed to weigh sentiment in a second than a first, and so, in the widow's point of view, the deacon *was* a match.

Some sagacious person, however, has observed that it takes two to make a match, a fact to be seriously considered; for in the present case it was exceedingly doubtful whether the worthy deacon, even if he had known the favorable opinion of the next neighbor, would have been inclined to propose changing her name to Bancroft, unless, indeed, a suitable motive was brought to bear upon him.

Here was a chance for some finessing, wherein widows are said, as a general thing, to be expert.

One evening, after a day of very fatiguing labor, the widow Well sat at the fire in the cosy sitting-room with her small feet resting upon the fender.

"If I am ever so situated as not to have to work so hard," she murmured, "I shall be happy. It's a hard life, keeping boarders. If I was as well off as Deacon Bancroft——"

Still the widow kept up her thinking, and by-and-by her face brightened up.—She had an idea which she resolved to put into execution at the earliest possible moment. What it was, the reader will discover in the sequel.

"Henry," said she to her son, the next morning, "I want you to stop at Bancroft's as you go to school, and ask him if he will call and see me in the course of the morning or afternoon, just as he finds it most convenient."

Deacon Bancroft was a little surprised at the summons. However, about eleven o'clock he called in. The widow had got on the dinner, and had time to sit down. She appeared embarrassed.

"Harry told me you would like to see me," he commenced.

"Yes, Deacon Bancroft, I do; but I'm very much afraid you will think strange of it—at least what I have to say to you.

The deacon very politely promised not to be surprised, though at the same time his curiosity was visibly excited.

"Suppose," said the widow, casting down her eyes—"mind I am only supposing a case—suppose a person should find a pot of gold pieces in their cellar, would the law have a right to touch it, or would it belong to them?"

The deacon pricked up his ears.

"A pot of gold pieces, widow! Why, unquestionably, the law would have nothing to do with it."

"And the one who had formerly owned the house couldn't come forward and claim it, could he, deacon?" inquired the widow, further, with apparent anxiety.

"No, madam, unquestionably not. When the house was disposed of, everything went with it, as a matter of course.

"I am glad to hear it, deacon. You won't think strange of the question, but it happened to occur to my mind, and I thought I would like to have it satisfied."

"Certainly, widow, certainly," said the deacon, abstractedly.

"And, deacon, as you are here, I hope you'll stop to dinner with us. It will be ready punctually at twelve."

"Well, no," said the deacon, rising, "I'm obleeged to ye, but they'll be expecting me at home."

"Was it possible," thought he, "that the widow could really have found a pot of gold in her cellar? She did not say so, to be sure, but why should she have shown so much concern to know as to the proprietorship of treasure thus found, if she had not happened upon some." To be sure, so far as knowledge extended there was no one who would be in the least likely to lay up such an amount of gold; but then the house was one hundred and fifty years old, at the very least, and undoubtedly had many occupants of which he knew nothing. It might be after all. The widow's earnest desire to have him think it was only curiosity, likewise gave additional probability to the supposition.

"I will wait and watch," thought the deacon.

"At any rate, deacon," said the widow, taking a steaming mince pie out of the oven, "you won't object to taking a piece of my mince pie; you must know I rather pride myself on my mince pies."

The warm pie sent forth such an odor that the deacon was sorely tempted, and after saying, "Well, really," with the intention of refusing, he finished by saying, "On the whole, I think I will, as they look so very nice."

The widow was really a good cook, and the deacon ate with much gusto the generous slice which the widow cut for him, and after a little more chatting upon some unimportant subjects, withdrew in some mental perplexity.

It so happened that Deacon Bancroft was one of the directors in a Savings Institution, situated in the next town, and accordingly used to ride over there once or twice a month to attend meetings of the board.

On the next occasion of this kind, the widow Wells sent over to know if he could carry her over with him, as she had a little business to attend to there.

The request was readily accorded. Arrived in the village, Mrs. Wells requested to be set down at the bank.

"Ha! ha!" thought the deacon, that means something."

He said nothing, however, but determined to come back and find out, as he readily could from the cashier, what business she had with the bank.

The widow tripped lightly into the office, pretending to look very nonchalant.

"Can you give me small bills for a five dollar gold piece?" she inquired.

"With pleasure," was the reply.

"By the way," said she, "the bank is in quite a flourishing condition, is it not?"

"None in the State on better footing," was the prompt response.

"You receive deposits, do you?"

"Yes, madam, we are receiving them every day."

"Do you receive as high as —five thousand dollars?"

"No," said the cashier, with some surprise; "or rather we do not allow interest on so large a sum. One thousand dollars is our limit. Did you know of any one who——"

"It is of no consequence," said the widow, hurriedly; I only asked out of curiosity. By the way, did you say how much interest you allowed on such deposits as came within your limit?"

"Five per cent., ma'am."

"Thank you; I only asked for curiosity. What a beautiful morning it is."

And the widow tripped lightly out.—Shortly afterwards the deacon entered.

"How's business, Mr. Cashier?" he inquired.

"About as usual."

"Have you had any new deposits lately?"

"None of any magnitude."

"I brought over a lady, this morning, who seemed to have business with you."

"The widow Wells?"

"Yes."

"Do you know," asked the cashier, "whether she had any money left her lately?"

"None that I know of," replied the deacon, pricking up his ears. "Why, did she deposit any?"

"No, but she inquired whether we receive deposits as high as five thousand dollars."

"Indeed!" ejaculated the deacon. "Was that what she came for?"

"No; she exchanged a gold piece for small bills."

"Ha!" pondered the deacon, reflectively. "Did she give any reason for her inquiries?"

"No; she said she only asked from curiosity."

The deacon left the bank in deep thought. He came to the conclusion that this "curiosity" veiled a deeper motive.—He no longer entertained a doubt that the widow had actually found a pot of gold in the cellar, and appearances to indicate that its probable value was at least five thousand dollars. The gold piece which she had exchanged at the bank appeared to confirm this story.

"I rather think," said the deacon, complacently, "I can see into a millstone about as far as most people"—a statement, the literal truth of which I deny any one to question, though as to the prime fact of people's being able to see into a millstone at all, doubts have now and then intruded themselves on my mind.

Next Sunday the widow Wells appeared at church in a new stylish bonnet, which led to such remarks as these—

"How much vanity some people have, to be sure."

"How a woman, that has kept boarders for a living, can afford to dash out with such bonnets is more than I can tell; I should think she was old enough to know better."

This last remark was made by a young lady just six months younger than the widow, whose attempts to catch a husband hitherto proved utterly unavailing.

"I suppose she is trying to catch a second husband with her finery. Before I would condescend to such means I'd—I'd drown myself."

In this amiable speech the young lady unwittingly hit upon the true motive. The widow was intent upon catching Deacon Bancroft, and she indulged in a costly bonnet, not because she supposed he would be caught by such finery, but because it would strengthen in his mind the idea that she had stumbled upon hidden wealth.

The widow calculated shrewdly, and the display had the effect she anticipated.

Monday afternoon Deacon Bancroft found an errand that called him to the widow's. It chanced to be about tea time. He was importuned to stay for tea, and somewhat to his own surprise, actually did.

The politic widow, who knew the deacon's weak points, brought out one of her best mince pies, a piece of which her guest partook with zest.

"You'll take another piece, I know," she said, persuasively.

"Really, I'm ashamed," said the deacon, but he passed his plate. "The fact is your pies are so nice I don't know where to stop," he said, apologetically.

"Do you call these nice?" said the widow, modestly.

"I shouldn't want any better," said the deacon, emphatically.

"Then I hope if you like them you will drop in often to tea. We ought to be more neighborly, deacon Bancroft."

Deacon Bancroft assented, and he meant what he said. The fact is, the deacon began to think the widow was a very charming woman. She was comely, and then she was such an excellent cook! Besides, he had no doubt in his mind that she was worth a considerable amount of money.—What objection would there be to her becoming Mrs. Bancroft? He brought the question before her one evening. The widow blushed—in fact, she had never thought of such a thing in her life—but, on the whole, she had always thought highly of the deacon, and, to cut short the matter, accepted him.

Some weeks after the ceremony, the deacon ventured to inquire about the pot of gold which she had found in her cellar.

"Pot of gold!" she exclaimed in surprise, "I know of none."

"But," said the deacon, disconcerted, "you know you asked me whether you could claim it."

"O, lor! deacon, I only asked for curiosity."

"And was that the reason you made inquiries at the bank?"

"Certainly. What else could it be?"

The deacon went to the barn, and for about half an hour sat in silent meditation. At the end of that time he ejaculated, as a closing consideration: "After all, she makes good mince pies."

It gives me pleasure to state that the union between the deacon and the widow proved a very happy one, although to the end of his life he could never quite make up his mind about "The Pot of Gold."

Reading for the Million.

Conversation.

Conversational power is a gift of birth. It is some men's nature to talk. Words flow out incessantly, like drops from a spring in the hill side—not because they are solicited, but because pushed out by an inward force that will not lie still. We have known persons whose tongues ran from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same. One sentence ran into another as continuously as one link in an endless chain took hold in another link.—We always marvel whether they do not wake up of nights and have a good talk all to themselves, just for the relief it would give them. From this extreme there is every degree of modification until we come to the opposite extreme, in which men seem almost unable, certainly unwilling, to utter their thoughts. Some men are poor in simple language. They have thoughts enough, but the symbols of thought—words—refuse to present themselves, or come singly and stingily. Others are silent from the stricture of secretiveness. Others are cautious, and look before they speak, and before they are ready the occasion has passed.

In regard to language itself, the habit of reading pure English, and of employing it every day, is the best drill for a good talker. People always act more naturally in their everyday clothes than they do when dressed up for Sunday, and the reason is, that they are unconscious in the other. It is so in speech; if one allows himself to talk coarsely and vulgarly every day and out of company, he will most assuredly find it not easy to talk well in company.

Habit is stronger than intention, and somewhere the common run of speech will break through and betray you. To converse well at some times requires that you shall converse well at all times. Avoid on the one side vulgarism, all street colloquialisms, even when they are not vicious; for bywords and slang sentences amuse only while they are new. As soon as they become habitual they corrupt your language, without any equivalent in amusement.

On the other extreme, avoid maniloquent and high flown language of any kind.—Nothing is more tedious than a grand talker. Everybody laughs at a pompous fellow who lugs into his conversation big words or pedantic expressions. The best language in the world is that which is so simple and transparent that no one thinks of the words you use, but only of the thought or feeling which they express.—*Beecher.*

To Those Interested.

For the benefit of a certain class, who think that the composing room of a printing office is general "loafing grounds," we submit the following rules, which we have no objections to being lived up to the fullest extent:

1. Enter softly.
2. Sit down quietly.
3. Subscribe for the paper, or pay your subscription, if in arrears.
4. Pay for it in advance.
5. Don't touch the type.
6. Keep nine feet from the devil.
7. Don't talk to the compositors, their minds are engaged.
8. Hands off of manuscript, copy or proofs.

Gentlemen observing these rules will greatly oblige the editor and need not fear the devil.

Ladies, who sometimes bless us with their fair presence for a short time, are not expected to keep these rules.

Boys unaccompanied by their fathers are requested to keep their pockets and mouth shut. Girls are exempt from this rule.

POVERTY is a hard task master.

A Singular Adventure.

A great number of persons who knew the celebrated Dr. B——, of London, have often heard him relate the following anecdote:

One day he had procured the bodies of two criminals who had been hung, for the purpose of anatomy. Not being able to find the key of the dissecting room he ordered them to be deposited in an apartment continguous to his bed room.

During the evening he wrote and read late. The clock had just struck one, when all at once a dull sound proceeded from the room containing the bodies, and the doctor went to see what could be the cause of the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment, or rather his horror, on discovering that the sack which contained the bodies was torn asunder, and that one of them was sitting in a corner!

Poor Dr. B——, at this unexpected apparition, became transfixed with terror, which was increased by observing the dead and sunken eyes of the corps fixed upon him, whichever way he moved.

The worthy doctor, more dead than alive, now began to beat a quick retreat, without, however, losing sight of the object of his terror. But the spectre has risen and followed him; his strength fails, the candle falls from his hand, and he is now in complete darkness.

The good doctor has, however, gained his apartment, and thrown himself on his bed, but the fearful spectre has still followed him—it has caught him, and seizes hold of his feet with both hands. At this climax of terror the doctor loudly exclaimed:

"Who ever you are, leave me!"

At this the spectre let go its hold, and moaned feebly these words:

"Pity, good hangman! have pity on me!"

The good doctor now discovered the mystery, and regained by little and little his composure. He explained to the criminal who had so narrowly escaped death, who he was, and prepared to call up some of the family.

"Do you, then, wish to destroy me?" exclaimed the criminal. "If I am discovered, my adventure will become public, and I shall be brought to the scaffold a second time. In the name of humanity, save me from death!"

The good doctor then arose and procured a light. He muffled his unexpected visitor in an old dressing gown; and having made him take some restoring cordial, desired to know what crime had brought him to the scaffold.

He was a deserter.

The good doctor did not well know what means to employ to save the poor creature. He could not keep him in his house, and to turn him out would be to expose him to certain death. The only way was to get him into the country; so having made him dress himself in some old clothes which the kind doctor selected from his wardrobe, he left town early, accompanied by his *protege*, whom he represented as an assistant.

When they had got into the open country, the wretched creature threw himself at the feet of his benefactor and liberator, to whom he swore an eternal gratitude; and the generous doctor having relieved his wants by a small sum of money, the grateful creature left him with many blessings and prayers for his happiness.

About twelve years after this occurrence Dr. B—— had occasion to visit Amsterdam. Having gone one day to the bank, he was accosted by a well-dressed man—one who had been pointed out to him as one of the most opulent merchants in the city.

The merchant asked him politely if he was not Dr. B——, of London; and on his answering in the affirmative, pressed him to dine at his house, which invitation the worthy doctor accepted. On arriving at the merchant's house, he was shown into an elegant apartment, where a most charming woman and two lovely children welcomed him in the most friendly manner; which reception surprised him the more, coming from persons he had never before met.

After dinner the merchant, having taken him into his counting-house, seized his hand, and having pressed it with friendly warmth, said to him:

"Do you not recollect me?"

"No," said the doctor.

"Well, then, I remember you well, and your features will never be obliterated from my memory—for to you I owe my life.—Do you remember the poor deserter? On leaving you I went to Holland. Writing a good hand, and being also a good accountant, I soon obtained a situation as clerk in a merchant's office. My good conduct and zeal soon gained for me the confidence of my employer and the affections of his daughter. When he retired from business I succeeded him, and became his son-in-law; but without you, without your care, without your generous assistance, I should not have lived to enjoy so much happiness. Generous man! consider henceforth my house, my fortune and myself as wholly yours."

The kind doctor was affected even to tears; and both these happy beings participated in the most delightful expression of their feelings, which were soon shared by the merchant's interesting family, who came to join them.

"The Old Woman."

It was thus, a few days since, we heard a stripling of sixteen designate the mother who bore him. By coarse husbands we have heard wives so called occasionally, though in the latter case the phrase is more often used endearingly. At all times, as commonly spoken, it jars upon the ear and shocks the sense. An "old woman" should be an object of reverence above and beyond most all other phases of humanity.—Her very age should be her surest passport to courteous consideration. She has fought faithfully "the good fight," and come off conqueror. Upon her venerable face she bears the marks of the conflict in all its furrowed lines. The most grievous of the ills of life have been hers; trials untold and known only to her God and herself, she has borne incessantly; and now, in her old age—her duty done; patiently awaiting her appointed time—stands more honorable and deserving than he who has slain his thousands or stood triumphant upon the proudest fields of victory. Young man, speak kindly to your mother, and even courteously, tenderly of her. But a little time, and you will see her no more forever. Her eye is dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls graveward. Others may love you when she has passed away—kind hearted sisters; perhaps she whom of all the world you choose for a partner, she may love you warmly, passionately; children may love you fondly, but never again, while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that of your old, trembling mother has been.

Around the Fireside.

The Better Love.

Human love is ever sweet,
Though uncertain 'tis, and fleet
As a fitful vision:
Woe to man if this be all,
All that he his own may call
Of the joys Elysian.

Smiles as bright as morning sky,
Passing soon from lip and eye,
Briefer than the morning;
Tender words of love and truth
Changing oft to words of truth,
Or of cruel scorning.

But the love of God is sure,
All through life it will endure,
Pure and satisfying;
Sweeter e'en than mother give
Is the love that will receive,
And unfold us dying.

Never creature loved so well,
Ne'er did mortal bosom swell
With so warm a feeling,
As the tender love and faith
Which in Jesus' life and death
Had its fond revealing.

No Lazy Christians.

There is no better place from which to see heaven than a carpenter's table or a mason's wall, or a merchant's counter, if the heart be right. Elisha was plowing in the field when the prophetic mantle fell upon him. Matthew was engaged in his custom-house duties when he was commanded to "follow." James and John were busily engaged in mending their nets when called to be fishers of men. Had they been snoring in the sun, Christ would not have brought their indolence into the Apostleship. Gideon was at work with a flail on the threshing floor, when he saw the angel. It was when Saul was with fatigue hunting up his father's asses, that he got the crown of Israel. The "prodigal" son would not have been reformed and have wanted to go home, had he not gone into business, although it was swine feeding. Indeed, it is not once in a hundred times that a lazy man ever becomes a christian. There is but little hope for the man that has nothing to do. It is not when idleness, but while like the Bethlehem shepherds watching their flocks, that the glory of God will shine about you and there will be joy in heaven among the angels of God over your soul penitent and forgiven.

Death.

Are you prepared for a visitation of that grim destroyer, Death? You know his visit must come sooner or later, and when he comes will you be prepared to cross that dark river with your phantom guide? Are you prepared to appear before that tribudal above, whose Judge is God, and whose wrath consigns the wicked to everlasting punishment in a lake of fire? You attend the funeral of a friend whose life was cut short by death, and shudder when you know that he died unprepared to meet his God. Do you think of the time when death shall command you to accompany him? He takes the rich, the old and the young, the king and the slave, without any distinction as to their station in life. When Death has laid you on a bed from which you will never rise in this life, then you think of the unknown future which is before you, and call upon God to delay death until are you prepared to go. Cries and entreaties are in vain, however, and you are compelled to obey death's call. Then why do you delay making peace with God so that when the shadowy form of death calls you to come, you can go without fear?

The World's Work.

Our eternal lives are not made up of great occasions, and our greatness is not in superhuman and exhaustive effort, but in gradual growth, and this is nourished by little daily acts and sacrifices and efforts which call into exercise every faculty of soul and sense; and the lives which most deserve to be called sublime are those of which the world and history take little account.

The lives of men and women around us are, for the most part, commonplace, and we could not afford to have it otherwise. If all of them were reaching occasions of rendering themselves sublime, how would the world's work be done?

The world's work is tiresome, perplexing, uncongenial, and sometimes, and for some people of necessity, it is very disagreeable and menial service, yet in the spirit in which this work may be conceived and carried forward to the end, there is sublime purpose and consecration, be the end ever so humble.

Patience.

But let us see to it, my friends, that none of us should fancy that because we find it hard to exercise patience, therefore we may be excused seeking to exercise it at all. Many people act as if they thought that because they have no special need of patience, therefore they may do without patience altogether. Many a man appears to think that the hasty temper or the over-anxious disposition which he received from nature, is to be received as an excuse for a constant fretfulness, or for occasional outbursts of impatience which are humiliating to Christian character, and destructive to Christian peace. But while we admit that no human being can tell how honestly any Christian man has striven with the evil heart of nature, how hard the law of the mind has fought against the law in the members: while we remember that we may partly know what a man has done, but cannot reckon what he has resisted; let us not forget that temptation is rarely so strong as to destroy responsibility, or to excuse transgression.

How to Ruin a Son.

Let him have his own way; allow him free use of money; suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath day; give him free access to wicked companions; call him to no account for his evenings; furnish him with no stated employment. Pursue any one of these ways, and you will experience a most marvelous deliverance if you have not to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone mourning to their graves.

THERE is born within every man the germ of both virtue and vice. The development of one or the other is contingent upon circumstances.

WE must not speak all that we know, (says Montague,) that were folly; but what a man says should be what he thinks, otherwise it is knavery.

CHRISTIAN parents should require their children to keep early hours at night.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, July 3, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Honorable HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M, Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8, Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Cen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

☞ No paper will be issued from this office next week.

☞ J. F. Brown, of this county, late associate editor of the New Castle *Gazette & Democrat*, has assumed a similar position on the Clarion *Democrat*. He is a racy writer and will add strength to the *Democrat*. Success attend him.

☞ We hope the *Monitor* has copied Mr. Over's statement of the difficulty between himself and Mr. Hartley. We remember the circumstance very well. It was a "tilt" between a Union man to the core and a Rebel sympathizer, which the latter had better say as little about as possible.

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* alleges that the State ticket will loose 300 votes in this county. We have no idea where the *Press* gets its information. We do not know a single Republican who will vote the Democrat ticket, and if the Republicans get a full vote out, of which there is an excellent prospect, the Republican State ticket will have 1,000 majority in old Huntingdon.

☞ A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, of the 22d ult., makes a statement that the friends of Mr. Errett, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, quote him as saying that "*Hartranft cannot be elected in October, in the face of the determined opposition of so large a proportion of the Republican press, and the voters of the State.*" Mr. Errett *commands* us to give the lie to this statement. If Mr. Errett had been as anxious to conciliate and harmonize the minority, at Harrisburg, as he is to deny this harmless buncombe, it would not be necessary to send urging circulars to the press.

"A BOLD, BAD, AND DANGEROUS MAN."

In his arraignment of the President, Mr. Sumner says he is "*a bold, bad and dangerous man.*" Let us see: He did not exhibit any dangerous symptoms when he was "earning a few hundred dollars tanning leather in Galena," as Sumner sneeringly remarked. But we will follow him to Fort Donelson, where Sumner's present admirers first began to think that Grant was a dangerous man. Floyd and Pillow were both so much impressed with Grant's dangerous intentions that under cover of night's darkness they took a hasty flight. Buckner, too, deeming discretion the better part of valor, hauled down the rebel stars and bars to permit Grant to raise the glorious stars and stripes, and thus avoid further trouble with this bold tanner.

Beauregard was of the same opinion at Shiloh, as, panic stricken, with his rebel horde, he hastened from the field. Pemberton thought that entreaties would not save him at Vicksburg, as Grant's cannon raked the town, and he was so impressed with the danger threatened, that he surrendered his whole army as prisoners of war to this bold and dangerous man.

Poor Bragg felt the peril of his situation as he hastened down Lookout Mountain to get away from Grant. In the Wilderness and at Appomattox Lee was fully persuaded that Grant was a bold and dangerous man. And Jeff. Davis, too, as clad in crinoline, he found the "last ditch," entertained the same opinion.

All the Ku-Klux in rebeldom think Grant a very bold and dangerous man; and the fear of the Galena tanner of hides and rebels is ever before their eyes. But to prove Mr. Sumner's assertion beyond the shadow of a doubt, those great, good, honest and conscientious patriots, Hall and Tweed, of Tammany fame, add their united testimony that Gen. Grant is a "bold, bad, and dangerous man."

We must confess that from the records it does appear that rebels, ku-klux, thieves, swindlers, and Tammany Rings have reason to fear and quake with Grant in the Executive Chair.

But is there anything to show that loyal, honest and law-abiding people have aught to fear from this "bold, bad, and dangerous man?" The people will answer in November.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN THE CAMPAIGN.

There is no more energetic class of politicians in the country than the advocates of Free Trade. They are already prepared to enter upon the Presidential campaign with vigor and determination.—The nomination of Horace Greeley by the Free Traders' Convention did not, it is true, give general satisfaction among those who desired an out-and-out Free Trade candidate. But in this as in everything else Greeley has allowed his insane desire to obtain an election to crush out his long cherished principles as a matter of expediency. At a meeting of the leading Free Traders held in New York on Thursday of week before last, at which Schurz, Trumbull, Wells, Bryant, Grosvenor and Atkinson were present the prevailing sentiment was in favor of indorsing Greeley, and the Chappaqua Sage invited the prominent members of the party to breakfast next morning. These his life-long opponents on the Tariff question are now his supporters, under a pledge, no doubt, that if he is elected they will have the privilege of selecting a Free Trader as Secretary of the Treasury.

Again, Greeley is coquetting with the Democratic party to secure a nomination at Baltimore. That party, as is well known, are all Free Traders, almost without exception. Now supposing Greeley should be endorsed and supported by the Democratic party, he will then represent the entire Free Trade sentiment and power of the country. In the spirit, and in fact by the very words of the Cincinnati platform, Horace Greeley, the life-long protectionist, has divested himself of all authority and responsibility on that question. He leaves it to the different Congressional districts to say whether they will have free trade, a revenue tariff or protection. But this is a mere delusion. The people do not make the laws; and even though revenue laws originate in the Lower House of Congress, yet it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury is the chief agent in framing the laws pertaining to the tariff. The late Hon. Robert J. Walker was President Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, and he was the author of the free trade tariff of that period. So now, should Greeley be elected the Secretary of the Treasury will be a Democrat and an advocate of free trade, and thus will largely control legislation on the tariff. Of this there can be no doubt.

In view of these facts, the necessity of informing the public mind thoroughly in the principles of protection as contrasted with free trade cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of the active portion of the Republican party. There will, it is now quite evident, be but two parties in the campaign, and on no question will they be more distinctively known than that of the tariff. Greeley's supporters will all, with rare exceptions, be advocates of free trade, while the leaders of the party in favor of the re-election of Gen. Grant are fully committed to the policy of protection. But the masses are not so well informed as to the relative merits and demerits of the questions of Protection and Free Trade. They are seeking information on the subject. They are anxious to understand fully the claims of each, to comprehend their relations to our industries and to the comforts of the working classes. To meet this emergency carefully prepared tracts, truthfully and clearly presenting statistical information on the subject, should have a wide circulation through the agency of the National Republican Committee, State Committees, and their auxiliaries, the local leagues and clubs. The Republican press should also have prepared and published from time to time, brief but comprehensive editorials, communications and selections on the subject. There are a number of excellent periodicals now published in the interest of the protective policy. These should be found in the editorial room of every Republican paper in the country, and liberal quotations made from week to week. Many of these publications, devoted to the principles of Protection, are conducted with great ability, and present the question truthfully and forcibly in all its bearings upon the industries and general interests of the country.

The Free Trade party are now forcing their publications gratuitously into every part of the country, and in fact into every house in each community. It is no deviation from the truth to say that those free trade publications are filled with misrepresentation, and are calculated to deceive.—It could scarcely be otherwise: they start upon a false principle, and their arguments are necessarily false and deceptive. Yet the masses are unable to detect the errors of the illogical yet plausible arguments put forth, and without we circulate the antidote and place it within the reach of the public generally, the Free Trade poison is permitted to do its work without check or hindrance.

But even if Greeley should be rejected by the Baltimore Convention and a Democrat selected, or no selection made at all, the necessity of thorough work in the circulation of information on the question and importance of Protection to American Industries will not be any the less imperative. The Free Traders are at work and will continue at work throughout the campaign, and for that matter to the end of time, if they cannot accomplish their purposes sooner. They will work under Greeley as their leader, or they can labor independent of him, and so long as they are lavishly supplied with British gold, the Democratic press will be subsidized in their interests, and the country will continue to be filled with free trade pamphlets and free trade lecturers.

☞ Hon. John Cessna, for the purpose of carrying the Conferees of Fulton county, for Congress, has purchased the Fulton County *Republican* and named W. Scott Alexander, Esq., as editor. We are sorry that our friend Shafer, with whom we have always been on the best of terms, and who is a very clever gentleman, is retiring from the editorial chair. We wish him success in anything in which he may engage in the future.

☞ The thing that has made the most noise in the world, for the last week or two, has been the Boston Jubilee.

We choose to reserve the right and privilege of questioning the wisdom of committing the party to the support of the Cincinnati nominees, believing a better and more expedient plan is practicable, but since, by courting this Liberal influence, things have assumed the present attitude, and inasmuch as "men are nothing and principles are eternal,"—the resolutions adopted by the Liberals, savoring so strongly of the principles for which we battle—so much so that discarding past and dead issues, we fail to discover anything in the resolutions which would or could be very obnoxious to the Democracy—we are free to state that, on all material objections to the present party in power, there seems to be but little diversity of opinion as to their ruinous and iniquitous effect.

This is the lucid manner in which the *Monitor* puts it. The editor is just preparing the butter for Greeley's head, and when the Baltimore Convention endorses him, he will pin the venerable philosopher's ears back, and swallow him, gaiters and all, "just as e-a-s-y!"—in less time than it will take to read the above straight sentence.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is applying the lash fearfully to the few who do not support the State ticket. Would it not be more advisable to treat these people in a more liberal spirit and not drive them out of the party? "Rule or ruin" is bad policy. We think a little conciliation would be far more preferable. We know a few editors who can't be intimidated, and this kind of thing wouldn't work well with them.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Campaign—Reports from the Country—Intelligence from the North—Prospect in the South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1872.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Congressional Republican Committee at Washington, are daily in receipt of letters from all part of the country, giving the views and general temper of the people. Mr. Sumner's attack upon the President, according to all accounts, has done much to strengthen the President in the confidence and affections of the people.—It is so completely confined to stale and oft repeated charges, which had already been proved to be utterly without foundation in truth, that it is now seen that the opposition is personal, selfish and frivolous. Grant is more popular to-day, the Republican party is more united than when Grant was elected President.

THE FEELING IN THE NORTH.

Senator Wilson made a short visit to Washington, last week. He says the party is unit in the New England States, and the November elections will return much larger majorities for Grant than on the former Presidential election. Mr. Wilson is in excellent spirits. Sumner, he says, will not lose the support of his constituents, but they are severe in their denunciations of his personal attack on Grant.

THE REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, secretary of the Republican National Committee, is in receipt of numerous letters from the South, giving the most cheering accounts in relation to the coming campaign and to the feeling generally in that section. Mr. Chandler's correspondents say that if Mr. Greeley is nominated on indorsed at Baltimore, the Democratic party will be more divided there than in the North, and that a large number of the best men of the South who took part in the late war will vote for Gen. Grant. N. H. P.

Letter from the West.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., June 20, 1872.

Editor Journal: We left Council Bluffs, Ia., on the morning of the 14th inst., *en route* for St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas.—The railroad over which we traveled, is called the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. It is a part of the Great Southern Line, by which passengers, coming from the West over the Union Pacific, reach St. Louis and New Orleans in the shortest time. It traverses for nearly two hundred miles the rich valley of the Missouri river, on whose broad green prairies can be seen countless herds of cattle at this season of the year. Some of these herds which we noticed, were estimated to contain over six thousand head. Near Sioux City and for many miles south, the valley of the Missouri river is fifteen to twenty miles in width, while at Omaha, it is not more than four miles, and at St. Joseph, two hundred miles further south, the bluffs close in on the east, and form its immediate banks. In the early part of the day, we passed through the towns of Bartlett, Percival, East Nebraska City and Hamburg, none of them having a population of over 1,500. Crossing the southwestern boundary of Iowa, after leaving Hamburg, we traversed the counties of Atchison, Holt and Andrew, in Missouri, and reached St. Joseph about noon.

This city is pleasantly located on the east bank of the Missouri river, and has a population of 20,000, and is the county-seat of Buchanan county. It is 565 miles above St. Louis, and is said to be the third city in the State, in point of business. Its principal hotel is the Pacific House; it is five stories high. In Council Bluffs, we noticed that many of the finest private residences were located in the beautiful glens, formed by the pyramid-shaped bluffs of the Missouri, while in St. Joseph these great "sand hills" are either entirely removed and the buildings and streets made to occupy their former site, or, as in many instances, the houses are erected on their graded summits, and reached from the streets, by means of stairways, varying from twenty to thirty feet in height.

Leaving St. Joseph, we traveled two and one-half hours south, through the cottonwood bottom lands of the Missouri river, reaching East Leavenworth about ten o'clock at night, from which point we were conveyed by steam ferry and omnibus, to the Continental Hotel, on the west side of the river. Leavenworth is one of the finest cities in the west. It was about the only place in this part of the State, which, during the late Rebellion, might safely be called a "city of refuge." The rebels, while they frequently gave expressions to their *desire* to occupy it, were never permitted to do so. They came close enough at one time to exchange shots with its garrison across the Missouri river, but for some reason, probably on account of the proximity of Fort Leavenworth, declined to attempt an assault.

The city is situated, as you know, on the west bank of the Missouri, 495 miles above St. Louis, and by river, 305 miles below Omaha. It is the present terminus of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad, and also of the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific; while it is a station by ferry transfer, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, and on the Missouri River Railroad. It is the county-seat of Leavenworth county, and has a population of some 25,000. Its best hotels are the Planter's, Continental, and Mansion House.

Only about sixteen years ago, the present site of Leavenworth was a dense hazel thicket, while to-day she is the largest city between St. Louis and San Francisco. Her growth, which has been marvelous, is all that makes her the metropolis of the Missouri Valley.—Fort Leavenworth, which joins the city on the north, is the present headquarters of the department of the Missouri. The Government buildings here are the Leavenworth Arsenal and the United States Military Post of Fort Leavenworth, which affords sufficient accommodations for one regiment of cavalry, but at present there are only six companies of soldiers quartered here. Gen. Pope occupies a fine residence, overlooking the Missouri river, and Gen. Miles, commandant of the Fort, has also very pleasant quarters.

The great iron bridge over the river at this point, which was three years in building and cost $800,000, is now completed, and gives the city an unbroken railroad connection with every point in the east, while other railroads now built or being built, will reach every place of importance north, west and south of Leavenworth. This iron bridge rests on stone piers, which are encased in metalic tubes ten feet in diameter, and which sinks into the ground a distance of seventy feet, being imbedded twelve feet in the solid rock beneath the bottom of the river. This bridge is so constructed as to allow teams and person afoot to cross, as well as cars, while the one at Omaha is only a railroad bridge. The bridge at Omaha is said to have cost $3,000,000, and both of them, I am told, were built at a great sacrifice of human life.

The Leavenworth Coal Mining Company sunk a shaft several hundred feet in depth near the river, in the northern part of the city, and were rewarded by striking a vein of coal, of the very best quality. They are now working one hundred and fifty hands, and are mining from four to five thousand bushels daily.

Leavenworth has twenty-six churches, with about 7,000 members; an immense cathedral, Bishop's House, Sisters' Hospital, and St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, under the control and care of the Sisters of Charity; Protestant Orphan Asylum and Home for Friendless Children, Home for Friendless Women, and various other benevolent institutions. There are six Banks here, with an aggregate capital of $2,000,000, and four private banking houses, nine newspapers, five of which are dailies, four English and one German, and four weeklies. The city has several important and extensive manufacturing establishments, promi-among which are the Brass Foundry, Jewelry House, employing forty hands, Carpet House; a large one soon to be erected by a Philadelphia firm; Woollen Factory, Car Shops, Planing Mills, Furniture Houses, Silver and Lead Smelting Houses; Carriage and Wagon Manufactories, and an extensive Candle manufactory. There is also a large pork and beef packing establishment here, where they slaughter a train load of hogs and cattle in a few hours, and ship them to eastern markets.

The city is justly celebrated for the varied style and beauty of its private residences. It has its Broadway, on which are located some delightful homes of the wealthiest classes.—Prominent amongst these are the fine house and grounds of Senator Caldwell, whose name has been so often in public print of late. Notwithstanding he has some bitter partisan enemies, the people of Leavenworth acknowledge that as a successful business man, he has done much to aid the rapid development of their city.

From here, we go directly home by St. Louis, Cincinnatti and Pittsburgh. L.

Marriages.

BERKHEIMER—WILKINSON—At Woodbury, on the 10th of June, at the residence of the Rev. John A. Wilkinson, by Rev. D. Castleman, Dr. F. B. Berkheimer and Miss Laura A. Wilkinson, all of Bedford county.

CESSNA—BROWN—On the 12th of June, by Rev. Joseph H. Pressly, Mr. J. B. Cessna, of Bedford, and Miss Kate, second daughter of the late Conrad Brown, Esq., of this city.—Erie *Dispatch*.

BOOK—MILLER—On June 11, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. R. Whitney, Mr. John P. Book and Miss Annie E. Miller, all of Cromwell township.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

STEEL—On June 25th, Bud, son of Samuel A. and Lizzie Steel, aged 2 years and 9 months.

SMUCKER—At Huntingdon, June 26th, 1872, Lawrence, infant and only child of J. E. and S. O. Smucker.

COGAN—At Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on Monday, June 3d, 1872, of Consumption. Lieut. Henry J. Cogan, formerly of Huntingdon, Pa.

Political Announcements.

CANDIDATURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Announcements will be made under this head at the following reasonable rates, viz:

Congress, $8.00; Assembly and Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, $5.00 each; Prothonotary and Register and Recorder each $4.00; District Attorney and County Commissioner each $3.00 and Director of the Poor and Auditor each $2.00. These charges to cover only the bare announcement. All letters or recommendations of candidates of a personal character, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line in addition. No Announcement will POSITIVELY be inserted unless the money accompanies the order. We will treat all parties alike. Do not ask us to insert you name unless you pay over.

CONGRESS.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County:

We present the name of Prof. A. L. Guss, of Cassville, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention and District Conference.—Prof. Guss is well known as the efficient Principal of the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Cassville, and was the Editor of the *Juniata Sentinel* during the war. He is a sound Republican, a fine business man, and has the qualifications to make us an able representative and one that would reflect credit on the district. HARMONY.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce T. W. MYTON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Republican County Covention.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. DAVIS, of Morris township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention to be held on the 13th of August next.

We are authorized to announce W. H. McDONALD, of Mill Creek, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. B. TAYLOR, of Huntingdon, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM LIGHTNER, of West township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the usages of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL WRIGHT, of Springfield township, as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce JACOB CHILCOTE, of Cass township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. WARFEL, of Henderson township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

New Advertisement.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
TIPPLE'S PILE SPECIFIC.

$5,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE

of Constipation and Piles that Dr. Tipple's Pile Specific fails to cure. Purely Vegetable, and its use followed by no unpleasant effects. Sold by John Read, Druggist, Huntingdon. Principal Depot and Laboratory, Bellefonte, Pa.
jly3-6m.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., June 28, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Cole, Felicitas, 2	Johnson, Milton
Campbell, Annie	Miller, Mary T.
Claubaugh, Henry	Sanks, E. R.
Carter, Sophia	Thomas, J.
Farrell, James	Weaver, David
Harris, A. M.	

BRICE X. BLAIR, Postmaster.

W. M. PIPER,
No 50 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Manufacturer of
BROOMS, BRUSHES, WISKS, &C.,
Of all qualities and styles. The trade supplied at favorable prices, and all goods warranted to be as represented. The highest price paid in cash for Broom Corn.

Broom Corn Worked on Shares.

Also, retail dealer in
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,
PROVISIONS AND NOTIONS.
By economy in expenses, I am able to sell goods at very reasonable prices for cash, and solicit a share of public patronage. jly3,72-tf.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.
GRANT AND WILSON,
GREELEY AND BROWN
CAMPAIGN CAPS,
CAPES AND TORCHES,
TRANSPARENCIES AND BANNERS,
with Portraits or any device for all parties.
Silk, Bunting and Muslin Flags of all sizes on hand or made to order. Chinese Lanterns of all sizes and styles; Paper Balloons, Fire Works, &c. Campaign Clubs fitted out at the Lowest Rates at
WM. F. SCHEIBLE'S,
CAMPAIGN DEPOT,
No. 49 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
jly3-3m. (Send for Circulars.)

FARMERS, ATTENTION!
The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the
GEISER GRAIN SEPARATOR,
in the south-eastern portions of Huntingdon and Blair counties, and the western portion of Mifflin county, takes pleasure in offering this superior machine to the farmers residing within these limits. This machine is conveniently arranged for hauling and threshing, being permanently fixed on wheels. One man can easily move or shift it about, so that it is not half the trouble on a barn floor as a common thresher and shaker. It is also easily put in operation, is simple, easily managed, reliable, durable, and superior to any other thresher now offered. For particulars, address the undersigned, at James Creek P. O., Huntingdon county, Pa.
HENRY BRUMBAUGH.
June 26, 1872-3m.

New Advertisements.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Genral Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuan to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 20th, 1872.
July 3, 1872.-12t.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient salt of Iron, combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, sole proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, below Vine, Philadelphia.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. If your Druggist has it not, send $1 to my Address, and the medicine, with advice free, will come by next express train. 8maytw.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, at
OAK HALL,
opposite First National Bank Huntingdon, Pa., is now fully prepared to make up suits which for
NEATNESS, DURABILITY and *CHEAPNESS*
cannot be equaled in this county. Having just received my
SPRING and SUMMER stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTING,
ETC.,
I ask everybody to call and be convinced of the fact that the most complete Merchant Tailoring establishment is carried on at Oak Hall.
Also Ready-made clothing, for Men, Youths and Boys. Gents Furnishing Goods,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.
I invite all to call and examine my stock of
READY MADE GOODS;
they are of the best qualities and of all grades and patterns, and I will be able to please all wishing anything in my line.
1maytf. B. F. DOUGLASS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building
I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.
These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.
Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. R. NORTON,
Dealer in
PIANOS.
AND STATE AGENT
For the celebrated
JEWETT & GOODMAN ORGAN,
118 Smithfield Street,
Opposite New City Hall,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)
June 26, 1872-3m.

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!
We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.
All kinds of repairing neatly done.
For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
juue26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Margaret Brotherline, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Huntingdon, on the estate of Margaret Brotherline, late of said borough, dec'd., persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement. DAVID BLACK,
June 26, '72. [Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
(Estate of Rachel Plummer, deceased.)
Letters of administration on the estate of Rachel Plummer, late of Marklesburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. NANCY PLUMMER,
James Creek P. O., June 26. Admrx.

HENRY & CO.,
AGENTS for the Harrisburg Fertilizing Co., will furnish in large or small quantities a pure article of flour bone—Super-Phosphate and Animal Compost to any point on Canal or railroad. 10apr3m.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
(Estate of Thomas Dean, deceased.)
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Thomas Dean, late of Juniata township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN R. DEAN,
Huntingdon, May 29, 1872.* Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Garver, jr., Administrator of David Garver, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, at No. 302 Hill street, Huntingdon, on Tuesday, July 9th, 1872, where all persons interested are requested to attend.
J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
june20-3t.] Auditor.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.
[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]
Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

THE GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER!
]Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; Mar. 12, 72.]
The Last, Best, Cheapest and most Effective.
Entirely different from and superior to other
EXTINGUISHERS.
AN ABSOLUTE
PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
It is always ready for instaut use, perfectly simple in operation, and Prompt and Efficient in its Action.
It is in daily use by Steamships, Manufacturers, Railroads and Fire Departments throughout the Country, and has saved Millions of Dollars Worth of Property. The Government has adopted it for the protection of Naval Vessels and Posts.
Send for descriptive circular to
A. R. STEWART & CO.,
June 19th,'72-3m. Huntingdon, Pa.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.
BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of
COOKING STOVES
West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand
SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.
Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.
ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK
done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

1872. 1872.
CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.
Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises
BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,
Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.
Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.
I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

A GOOD CHANCE.
50
NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS
For sale on
MONTHLY
AND QUARTERLY
PAYMENTS.
PIANOS:
$285, $300, $850, $400, up to $1000.
ORGANS:
$50, $100, $125, $140, $150, $200, and up to $900.
AGENCY FOR ALL of the BEST MAKES.
EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED.
Now is your time to buy a
A GOOD INSTRUMENT
ON EASY PAYMENTS.
For prices and further information, write to or call on
E. J. GREENE,
Dealer in Pianos and Organs,
No. 416 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
June 5, 1872.

New Advertisements.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.
SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring
FURNITURE.
They have the Finest
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS
Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.
ALSO
BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.
The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also
HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
They also keep on hand a large assortment of
METALLIC COFFINS,
and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.
Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street, Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

DEPOSITE INSURANCE
Is anew form of LIFE INSURANCE, originated and just introduced by the old and popular
CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
ORGANIZED 1850.
ASSETS. - - $10,000,000
It is confidently recommended as far superior in all respects to any Tontine or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. Insurance on all the usual plans is offered by this company at far Lower Rates than are charged by other mutual companies.
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT,
Feb.21,1872–3m. Agent at Huntingdon,

HENRY & CO'S.
LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand
FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,
FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.
ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,
BY the TON, C

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, July 3, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. ervices on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Drunks.

Fishermen.

Fire crackers.

Fourth of July.

Organ grinders.

No paper next week.

Judge Leas is at home again.

Rash Fisher sports a white hat.

Coming—Camp-meeting season.

Exploding—"Villainous saltpetre."

Read the additional announcements of candidates.

The board walks in West Huntingdon, are being repaired.

The work of repairing the Methodist church has commenced.

The painters are at work on the new Presbyterian church.

James Stewart's mill dam, up Shaver's Creek, was badly injured.

The bridge at Buchanan Reed's, on Shaver's Creek, was swept away by the flood.

The "show" had a big time crossing Stone Creek on last Monday night a week ago.

Several slides occurred during the late heavy rains on the Broad Top, above Saxton.

The wharf at Alex. Oaks' warehouse, in Petersburg, was considerably injured by the freshet.

The farmers along Shaver's Creek lost heavily, by the late freshet, in fences, grain and grass.

Messrs. Hunter & Swoope, of Petersburg, lost quite a quantity of coal and lumber by the freshet.

R. Myton, of Petersburg, had fortunately just finished burning a brick-kiln when the rain commenced.

The Portstown "porkers" had a breathing spell on last Tuesday. Their styes were cleaned cleaner than usual.

A pic nic gotten up by parties in this place spent last Saturday, very pleasantly, in the neighborhood of Mill Creek.

The Fourth is to be celebrated at Coffee Run by a good old fashioned pic-nic. Two bands are to be in attendance.

J. Irvin Steel, Esq., of the Ashland *Advocate* dropped in upon us on Saturday last. He reports the *Advocate* as flourishing.

On Tuesday morning, of last week, as the circus was leaving, one of the employees fell from a wagon and was severely hurt.

Some of the Portstown ladies, on last Tuesday, were obliged to "wade in" quite a number of times. Ankles were at a discount.

The *Monitor* copies an article of ours, of week before last, entitled "The Broad Top Coal Trade," and credits it to the Bedford *Gazette*. Cool!

About fifty feet of Henry & Co's. wharf was carried away by the late freshet, but on Wednesday following they were pushing things as usual.

Tyrone is well supplied with water with a pressure of one hundred and fifty eight feet. Now then she ought to have gas and a new bridge.

On last Tuesday evening, a week ago, the Mail train, on Broad Top, owing to the effects of the freshet, did not get further north than Saxton.

Mr. David Mengel fell from a platform, in the rear of his carriage shop, on Friday evening last, and hurt himself considerably, but not dangerously.

Muddy Run, which had become "Dry Run," during the late freshet "swelled itself up" to its full dimensions. Its airs since the freshet are very fine.

Henry & Co's. man swears that it rained so hard on Tuesday of last week, that it drowned geese. "Frank" and "Tom" both vouch for his truthfulness.

H. S. Woods, of Petersburg, had about 30,000 or 40,000 of unburned brick on hand when the freshet came on and all were destroyed except about 1000 or 1500.

About 180 feet of the canal bank, a short distance below Huntingdon dam, was washed away by the freshet, but a day or two's repairing made all things right.

A miner, employed by the Kemble Coal and Iron Company, had his watch and $10 stolen while in attendance at the New York circus, in this place, on Monday of last week.

During the late freshet Shaver's Creek was higher than it has been for a number of years and considerable damage was done in sweeping away fences and other perishable matter.

The son of Mr. Rhodes, of the West End, about three years old, fell from the stable loft, a distance of nine feet, on last Sunday, and was severely bruised but otherwise not seriously hurt.

The sidewalk running parallel with the railroad, on Allegheny street, we learn is to be filled up and paved. This is very necessary to make a clean walk from 5th street to the new depot.

A Lime house located between Henry & Co.'s and Burchinells' on Canal Avenue took fire on last Wednesday, from the effects of the slacking of the lime, and had to be torned down to save the lumber.

A festival will be held, at Warriorsmark, on the 4th inst., for the benefit of the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, of that place, which is undergoing thorough renovation. Its appearance will be very much improved.

It is a well known fact that a great many persons cannot be severe or indulge in the least wit without dipping their pens in—filth. The *Monitor* is of this class. By the way how much did Dr. Helmbold's prescription cost you?

A little nurse became very indignant, the other morning, when the milk boy asked her whether she wanted "infants' milk?" "No," said she, "I want cow's milk!" And such a scowl as she gave that innocent boy he will remember to his dying day.

Occasionally we shoot a squib at some local nuisance, and always we hear from half a dozen sources, the inquiry, "do you mean me?" Those to whom we fire seldom take any notice of it, but some one who feels it winces, and lays in a statement of his grievances.

Mr. Daugherty, of Petersburg, with his family, left their house on Tuesday, and when he returned in the evening, with a boat, he found all the goods in the lower story floating around and the water up to the windows. A number of families were obliged to leave their houses.

The party who sent us a communication in regard to the beating of a boy ought to know that we do not insert anything of that kind unless accompained by the name of a responable party. What assurance have we that the statements are true unless we know who is the author of them?

A pig stye across the way from our residence manufactures "stink" enough to supply two or three squares. We only thing that could equal it would be a gas tank and it could not be half as offensive. It is not very pleasant to take in a few whiffs of this kind of thing when you are enjoying a meal.

Our friend W. A. P. alledges a bad case of *domestic* Consumption. We would prescribe cold applications, highly flavored, seasoned with the bright eyes and sweet smiles of a favored fair one, to repeated frequently, and we are confident that in the brief space of a few months all will be "merry as a marriage bell."

Between twelve and one o'clock, Wednesday morning, a young man named Gorsuch, watchman at the tunnel at Spruce Creek, this county, was instantly killed by the fast line east. Gorsuch was seen sitting on the rail by the engineer, who gave the ordinary signal of danger, but the man did not move, and before the train could be stopped he was run over and mangled to an extent that rendered him unrecognizable. The supposition is that he fell asleep afer he had taken a position on the track and that he was in that condition when struck by the engine. Gorsuch resided at Spruce Creek and was about twenty-one years of age.

While the rain was pouring down on last Tuesday, a country man, who had made a purchase of some sugar, thinking to preserve it from the liquefying effects of the rain, purchased an umbrella from Henry & Co., and started for home. In Portstown he met the devouring element. For quarter of an hour he worked, at a temporary bridge, along the fence and mounted it, in a moment it was swept from beneath him and he disappeared "beneath the waves." When he re-appeared he had reached the bridge. At the south end of the bridge he took a skiff and in an instant it tilted up and the unfortunate man went under again. When he came to the surface he elevated his umbrella, felt the paper which contained the liquid sugar and struck out boldly for home. It was a bad day for sugar.

Our Choice Flour $9,00 per barrel wholesale; $9,40 retail.

FISHER & SONS.

NEWS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.—

Peach trees are well laden with fruit.

Cresson now receives summer guests.

Beer saloons are numerous in Tyrone.

The new depot in Altoona, is almost under roof.

Editor M'Crum, of the *Tribune*, is taking a western trip.

Altoona's school term has been reduced from ten to nine months.

A little over $20,000 is the amount thus far collected for the Somerset sufferers.

The investigation into the facts connected with the Altoona infanticide case is dragging its slow length along.

John Kayes is erecting a saw mill on Minehart's run, Mifflin county, about half a mile above Granville station.

Some professors of religion are much more ready to fight for Christianity than they are to live according to its precepts.

On the 15th inst., a daughter of William Shinafelt, of Frankstown, had her arm broken by falling out of a wagon. She is doing well.

The principle of always keeping your name and business before the public, in the column of a widely circulated newspaper, will ensure success.

Workmen have been engaged in cutting down the Frankstown dam, during the past week, and the water has been lowered about three feet.

The School Directors of White township, Greene county, have been fined fifty dollars for refusing to publish their annual statement, as directed by law.

On the 15th inst., Christian Graffin's child had her elbow joint dislocated by a twist of the arm, by the nurse. We are glad to learn that she is doing well.

A. A. Stevens, Esq., of Tyrone, has been selected to represent Pennsylvania Good Templars in the International Grand Lodge, which meets in London next spring.

The barn of William Beichtel, near St. Nicholas, Cambria county, was struck by lightning, during a recent storm, burning the stable and contents, including several head of cattle.

John Doran, of Lewistown, was bound over in $200 by 'Squire Waream, on Saturday for his appearance at August term, to answer a charge of larceny of a pocket-book belonging to Wm. Rhodes.

At the annual session of the Pennsylvania Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance, held at Scranton, week before last, Hon. A. A. Barker, of Cambria county, was elected Grand Worthy Templar.

George Smith, a tenant on one of James Burns' farms across the river, at Lewistown, recently returned with his family from a visit to the west, and within a few days has lost two children by death.

On Tuesday evening last, a gentleman on his way home to Connecticut, from some point in the West, fell off the Philadelphia Express east, near New Florence, on the Pittsburgh Division, and was instantly killed.

Dr. Dunmire, of Lewistown, was thrown from a carriage, on Wednesday evening last, at Zeno Fees' residence, the horse scaring at a gravel train, and jumping on a bank. The doctor sustained no injury on account.

The Directors of the Blair County Agricultural Society have decided to hold a Fair the coming fall, and have decided upon Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of October, as the time.

A. A. Stevens, for elector-at-large; Dr. J. P. Thompson, for elector from this district; and Samuel Isett, for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, are on the Temperance ticket. They are all citizens of Blair co.

Tyrone people woke up the other morning and found that some villain had ruined a dozen of their choicest shade trees. Such a mischievous scoundrel deserves to be sent by the shortest route to that country where shade trees are unknown.

Is not our friend of the Huntingdon *Monitor* a "refugee" from Cumberland county? We dare visit our old home in Bedford, but is it not unsafe for Cornman to visit Carlisle? We ain't inquisitive, and we ain't particular.—Hollidaysburg *Register*.

Montgomery Morrison, while crossing the river bridge, on Saturday evening, at Lewistown, was overtaken by the shifter engine, and the horse it is said somewhat hurt, but he broke loose and started off, clearing the bridge and track ahead of the engine.

On Sunday last a young man named Kline, residing in Altoona, and employed in the company's shops at that place, attempted to board a moving train, when his foot slipped and he was thrown beneath the cars, receiving injuries from which he died almost immediately.

Mr. James Bell, conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, says the *Patriot*, showed us a beautiful bronze statue, on Saturday, representing the "Hero of the Juniata Valley," which was intended as a present to Mr. John S. Thomson, conductor at Mifflintown, from his railroad friends.

In speaking of trout, the *Herald*, says: A Clearfield man caught some of the "speckled beauties" the other day, took them home, and when the largest was opened, found that it had made a meal on a striped snake and a meadow rat. His appetite for fish hasn't yet recovered from the shock.

On Sunday morning last, the German Catholic church, Altoona, was appropriately dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The impressive services were conducted by Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh. On the afternoon of the same day, the reverend Bishop laid the corner stone of the new church on Thirteenth avenue.

The old stone building, known as St. Luke's Reformed Church, two miles west of Saxton, was recently taken down, and the foundation of a new church, on the site of the old one, and bearing the same name, has just been completed. The corner stone—a present from Mr. Williams, of Huntingdon—was laid with appropriate solemnities, on Saturday, the 15th inst.

The Bald Eagle Tannery, situathd in Tyrone City, and owned by D. P. Ray, Esq., is one of the largest establishments of the kind in Central Pennsylvania. There are three large buildings, three stories, devoted to the purpose of tanning, containing vats, leather house, dry house, engine house, &c., and a bark house of sufficient capacity to hold 2,200 cords of bark.

James M'Graw, the Altoona desperado, who was recently convicted of aggravated assault and battery upon the person of Isaac Cromer, and who forfeited his bail, but was afterwards re-captured, was sentenced by Judge Dean, on Monday last, to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for one year.—Sheriff Huff escorted the gentleman to his new quarters on Wednesday.

On Tuesday morning last, a young man named David Cassiday, was drowned in the creek at Lilly's Station, Cambria county. He was endeavoring to catch some lumber which the swollen stream had started from the moorings and was twice swept off his feet. He was warned by a gentleman near by to get out of the water, as he was in danger of losing his life, but without avail.

A re-union of the officers and employees of the old Portage railroad, and the canal and other public works of Pennsylvania, is to take place at the head of Plane No. 5, Summit, Cambria county, in September next, at the Mansion Hotel, in that place. John Dougherty, of Mt. Union, is to deliver the oration.—Governor Geary, and other prominent ex-officials of the works, are to be present.

Wm. Emenhizer, a resident of Boggs twp. near Marsh Creek, Centre county, who has been engaged in chopping wood for the Messrs Valentines, was badly hurt on Tuesday, the 18th inst. He and his brother George were using a cross-cut saw on a large tree, and when the log or cut was severed, it being on a hill-side, it rolled over him, badly bruising one of his shoulders. His face was not injured.

On and after July 1, 1872, every person who sells or offers for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff, or segars, except manufacturers of those articles who sell only their own products at the place of production, will be required to pay a special tax at the rate of $5 per annum, without regard to the amount of his annual sales. The exemption of persons whose annual sales do not exceed $100 is repealed by the new law.

Altoona physicians, says the *Standard*, are now engaged in discussing the question, "Is *mania a potu* contagious?" A young gentleman of strictly temperate habits, while watching at the bedside of a friend who was writhing in the agonies of delirium tremens, was suddenly attacked by the dreadful disease, in which condition he demolished a saloon window, sash and glass. For which he suffered incarceration in the "cholera generator" for forty-eight hours.

The first Grant pole of the campaign, in Bedford county, was erected in front of the Bloody Run *Press* office, on last Saturday, by the *Press* printers. It is a magnificent stick, 54 feet above ground, and carries a large United States flag at the top, and a streamer bearing the motto: "Grant, Wilson, Hartranft, and the whole Republican Ticket." The foreman of the *Press*, B. L. Baker, won the admiration of the crowd assembled, and established his reputation as a climber, by "cooning it" to the top of the pole, and loosening the streamer which had become entangled.

The Bedford County *Press* notices the following improvements in Bloody Run: Will Whisel's new front dwelling is fast approaching completion. Looks well. The foundation walls for the Reformed Parsonage are up. The building will be quite an addition to Spring street. The new brick front to the M. E. Parsonage is being got under way. J. B. Williams is having his residence re-painted.—John W. Barndollar has got new platform scales. The Mansion House has been re-roofed. An additional foot bridge has been erected over the Run. Tom Nevitt has erected a new shop on Spring street.

On Saturday afternoon last, about half past two o'clock, a young man by the name of Adolph Edevane, aged about 18 years, says the Hollidaysburg *Register*, was bathing in the dam which was formerly used for feeding the canal, when he threw his soap on his clothes, but it slipped into the water, and in attempting to reach it, he lost his balance and fell over the breast of the dam, into the water, which was there about eight or ten feet deep. As he could not swim he soon sunk to the bottom.—He was seen by a couple of boys, who thought he was diving, but remaining under the water longer than they thought he should, they gave the alarm, when several furnace hands ran to his assistance, but by the time they raised his body the vital spark had fled.

CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY.—*Mr. Editor.* We read with much pleasure the article on Laundries in your paper two weeks ago. We have heard a number of persons giving very favorable opinions of the idea. You, sir, wrote up the "Town Clock" about as "high as a kite," now go on and write up the Laundry. Having given some attention to your idea, we find village Laundries are already in successful operation in many places; and are very popular. Having the experience of others to direct us, our efforts need not be misapplied. The question is asked, what will the machinery, building, &c., cost, and what is the mode of operation? A fair estimate of cost would be about $1000. Forty persons can raise this amount if each one gives $25; and this number of stockholders would make a trade within themselves.

The operation is no mystery—women and boys do all the work; who learn, in a few days, how all the machinery is handled. The laundry work of Huntingdon, if paid for at the regular price, will cost at a low estimate $400 per week. A steam engine with its score or two of washing mills, and a boy with a few women to attend, will do the same amount of work for one-tenth of this sum. Finishing can be done either at the Laundry or at the houses of the company. Washing and drying is the thing to get rid of. There are a number who are favorably impressed with the Laundry idea, and are willing and anxious to take hold of it. Men, women and children will hold you, Mr. Editor, in grateful remembrance if you succeed in driving the smoky, sloppy, steaming, dreary, cheerless wash-day from our houses. PROGRESS.

MR. SIMPSON will offer his house, No. 518 Church street, at public sale, on the 3d inst., at one o'clock. This is a neat and desirable property, being pleasantly located. Don't fail to attend the sale.

A GREAT FLOOD—MUCH DAMAGE TO *Real and Personal Property—The Broad Top Rail Road Bridge Partly Destroyed—The River, Muddy Run and Crooked Creek on a High.*—Rain began to fall, very gently, on Monday evening of last week, about half-past six o'clock, and continued to fall, throughout the night, without cessation, and as morning approached, the steady patter was changed to a heavy dash at intervals of every hour, until twelve o'clock. In the meantime the river and Muddy Run began to rise, very rapidly, and to threaten a general destruction of everything that had penetrated too far over their banks. By two o'clock the river had risen six or eight feet and was carrying large quantities of drift upon its bosom. The Broad Top Bridge became the centre of attraction as it was thought it would go every minute. We visited it, and found it giving from the effects of the terrible weight which was brought to bear against it. A trestle pier beneath the truss bridge was the first to give way, then large masses of timber accumulated along the north trestle approaching the "truss," the resistance was truly grand, but at last bench after bench gave way, until about the one-half was carried down the stream. But the stringers and track continued to hold up the trestle to its place, where it still remains. The north trestle had been similarly besieged, but it was no go. It stood without yielding an inch. Great rafts of drift wood would strike it, but it shook it off and sent it whirling down the stream like chaff before the wind. Fortunately the county bridges were not damaged in the least.

In the meantime, all the gardens in the rear of Portstown were covered with water, hogs were hustled out, and pig-styes and fences went twirling, and snapping, and plunging down the destructive element. Hundreds of persons had assembled, on the various bridges, to witness the old "Blue Juniata" on a bust, and most grandly did it entertain them. An arm struck out across the McCahan field to shake hands with Crocked Creek. They met, embraced, and jointly assaulted the Agricultural Society's Fair Ground fence and carried it right handsomely. Another arm struck into McMurtrie's field and carried trees and drift innumerable upon the golden grain. United below with turbulent Stone Creek, the valley was covered from the railroad to the shelving rocks with nothing but one broad expanse of water. Stone Creek was dammed back, covering all the lots between Second street and Creek with from three to eight feet of water. Hill street, east of the Gas Works, was covered with at least six feet. The canal was pouring over into the river, at a hundred places, the surplus which it could no longer contain. Muddy Run had become a roaring river, and swept down in front of Fisher & Sons' mill where its egress was stopped by the canal, and it formed into a great artificial lake, swelling up into the residence of the Wilson heirs three or four feet, and several feet into the Washington House, but otherwise doing little or no damage.

The rain in the meantime had slackened, and half the town were passing from point to point to see the wonder a few hours had wrought. At seven o'clock the river was at its highest point, and continued to fall throughout the night, and by seven o'clock on Wednesday morning it had receded at least three feet. Portstown had spent an anxious night, as fears were entertained that the several dams up the river might break and subject them to still worse losses. We have not heard of any loss of life. Squire Womelsdorf, living in the valley below the junction of Stone Creek with the river, lost a large amount of garden truck and almost his entire crop. Mr. Logan, on McMurtrie's farm, was equally unfortunate.—We have heard of very little damage further down the river.

The principal sufferers, in Portstown, were James Port, Wm. Hatfield, who was obliged to move out of his house, Adam Hatfield, Jno. Morningstar, sr., Jno. Morningstar, jr., Wm. Fentiman, Samuel Prough, Thomas White, John Hasty, Collyer, the painter, Jos. Westbrook, Ed. Showalter, Levi Hatfield, George Hatfield, Jane Coulter, Thomas Westbrook, (the water was at least three feet in the latter's stable,) John Bunn, David Deniser, Calvin Walker, and George Havens. The losses of these parties consisted principally of the destruction of their gardens, fences and outbuildings. The gardens, where the wash was not too great, may recover. A vast quantity of filth was washed away, which ought to increase the sanitary condition of the town very much. A few houses suffered in lower Huntingdon, in the neighborhood of the Gas Works, but none seriously. The water rose about eleven feet in the river. The Broad Top bridge has been repaired and everything is in running order. The water was not as high, by several feet, as it was in 1851, but it was high enough to arouse the "oldest inhabitant," especially if that venerable personage was a resident of Portstown.

Our Choice Flour $9,00 per barrel wholesale: $9,40 retail.

FISHER & SONS.

ARRESTED FOR HORSE STEALING.—On the seventeenth instant Samuel Hirst and Lafayette Weaver, of Woodcock Valley, this county, were arrested, brought to Huntingdon and committed by Esqrie Murry for trial for the larceny of a horse from Mr. Allison Norris on the 5th inst. The parties to the case are all residents of this county and gentlemen of good standing, heretofore, in their neighborhoods. As we understand it, this case is the result of a horse trade, the story running about as follows: Early last fall Mr. Norris and Mr. Weaver traded horses; Mr. Weaver believing himself "cheated" in the trade took the horse he received from Mr. Norris back to the latter's barn, hitched him there, and took the horse he traded Mr. Norris from the premises to his own stable. Mr. Norris brought suit at Janury court, recovered the horse taken by Weaver, and sold the one left by the latter as an estray. Mr. Weaver, dissatisfied with the turn affairs had taken appealed to a lawyer who counseled him to get possession of the horse he traded to Mr. Norris. In accordance with this advice Mr. Weaver and Mr. Hirst on the night of the seventeenth went to Mr. Norris' pasture field and took therefrom a horse (or rather a mare) which proved to be a black instead of a sorrel which orriginally belonged to Mr. W. Having secured the animal they took her to Morrison's Cove, Blair county, and sold or traded her to a Mr. Shoemaker in whose possession she was found. For this offense the parties were arrested and bound over as above stated, but were admitted to bail on the following day. Such is the story as we gather it from parties present at the hearing, but we hereby caution any who expect to bejurors against "committing themselves" on the strength of the above report.—*Monitor.*

CHILD DROWNED.—A male child, aged about two years, of Mr. Samuel A. Steel, of this place, fell, unobserved, into a cistern, on Tuesday of last week, and drowned before its absence was discovered. Owing to the heavy rain during the morning the cistern had filled up, and as there was no outlet for the surplus water, save by allowing it to escape over the top, it was left open for this purpose, and the little one, no doubt, childlike, unconsciously approached too near and was precipitated into the jaws of death. The body was discovered by the father after it was entirely lifeless. This was the only loss of life which occurred during the late flood as far as we have heard.

A. B. FLOOD, successor to Robt. U. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

TYRONE.—We spent the better part of last Friday in Tyrone, and through the courtesy of the editor of the *Herald*, we were shown the various places of interest from which we could, to a great extent, judge of the enterprise of the place. The banking house of Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., which contains the bank and the postoffice, is a very fine structure, and the postoffice is the best arranged on the route between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh and would be a credit to any city of ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants. Mr. Plummer, the gentlemanly postmaster, can thank Mr. Caldwell for his comfortable quarters. The building is well arranged throughout and has an air of completeness about it that characterizes the liberal gentleman-that is at the head of it. Mrs. Walker's Millinery Store is a very handsome affair, and on a much larger scale that anything of the kind we have in Huntingdon. We looked into quite a number of stores and found them well arranged and their wares attractively displayed. The open glass fronts are much better designed than those of Huntingdon and exhibit the goods to a much better advantage. A jewelry establishment pleased us very much. It is a real object of interest and taste and a thousand times ahead of Huntingdon. The Red Mens' Hall is very tastefully and artistically fitted up. The frescoing, by a member of the order, is very well executed. The Steam Tannery of D. L. Ray, Esq., is a mammoth affair and turns out a vast quantity of superior leather. We would undertake to describe it but W. W. Brown, Esq., of the *Republican*, preceded us and he left nothing for us to do. It is one of the largest establishments of this kind in Central Pennsylvania. The Cigar Manufactory of Pitcher & Co. is a regular Bee-hive and speaks well for the place. The Neptune Hose Carriage is a beautiful little machine. Capt. Brainerd and his boys feel very proud of it and they ought to. The residence of D. T. Caldwell, Esq., and the surroundings are very fine. The architecture is faultless, and no means have been spared to make them attractive. Mr. Caldwell appears to be the life of the place. His taste and generous disposition cannot help but impress themselves upon the town for many years to come. It is a great pity that a number of towns we could mention are not filled with Caldwells. Prof. Smeigh has a very neat and cozy residence on Washingtown Avenue, in fact there are quite a number of buildings that belong to modern architecture that help to adorn the place. Huntingdon on the other hand is remarkable for square box houses, that have not the cozy appearance nor the attractivenes that characterizes other towns. We hope that persons building here in the future, who desire to make their residences attractive, will visit some of our neighbors and introduce a much more showy architecture. We thank Mr. Brainerd for his attention to us and we assure him that we will reciprocate when he comes this way.

Our Choice Flour $9,00 per barrel wholesale: $9,40 retail.

FISHER & SONS.

MR. EDITOR:—Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, I have never noticed any communication from "Shaver's Creek Valley;" and hence, in order that you may know the valley still exists, I have concluded, (with your permission) to trouble your readers with some few remarks about it; for we think it cannot be surpassed as a grain raising district. "Shaver's Creek" was settled in 1791 by a Mr. Shaver, from whom it derives its name. It extends from Petersburg to Greenwood Furnaces, a distance of twenty miles; and is not much unlike a triangle in shape. It is abundantly watered by Stone and Shaver's Creeks, with their numerous affluents; all of which have excellent facilities for water power. But we regret that we have no really enterprising men to make the use that should be made of these facilities of nature. The soil is no less diversified than the surface of the country. From the very best of limestone to the most ordinary gravel is to be found in this valley; all of which is adapted to agricultural purposes. The limestone soil is very prolific, and remunerates our farmers amply for their labors. Our mineral resources are limited to that of iron ore; which is of an excellent quality. But we have only one furnace to consume the vast amount of mineral wealth. There is quite an opportunity here for men of capital and energy enough, to seize it with a determination of doing something. When you talk to our farmers of manufactories, or anything requiring the coveted gold, they push their hands into their pockets, where lies the almighty dollar, and say with a sigh—"I am afraid it will not pay." The geological features of Shaver's Creek are of the most various kind and interesting character. It contains all the old secondary rock formations, from the lower limestone up to the carboniferous series, in regular succession, but so intricately involved by multiplied lines of elevation and depression, that a minute and detailed description shall not be attempted. It is truly a valley of enchanting beauty; and nature has furnished it bountifully for us; all taken together presents a highly beautiful, varied and picturesque scenery. The view from the hills embrace more pleasing objects than are usually met with in a single prospect. Mountains, hills, farms, towns and streams are blended in one, wide and harmonious landscape, over which the eye may rove for hours and still discover new beauties. As additional attractions may be mentioned, pure and wholesome water, a cool and refreshing atmosphere, and a climate remarkable for its salubrity. After giving you so brief a description of Shaver's Creek, we will notice the farmers prospect, which is really discouraging. They are not croakers, but the grain is extremely poor; not more than one-third of a crop, on an average. The grass crop, which is now being cut is equally unpromising, some farms in a manner will not have any altogether they seem to be well satisfied. We had intend to give you some general news, but fearing we will occupy to much space we will reserve that for again, as we intended from time to time to give you the manners, fashions and politics of this vicinity. More anon. SPARTA.

Shaver's Creek, June 25, 1872.

BRIDGE LETTING.—The Commissioners met on Saturday last for the purpose of opening the bids for building a bridge across the Juniata at Newton Hamilton. The bids were as follows:

D. M. Dull and Geo. G. Couch	$24,000 00
Isaiah Coplin, $13 per lineal foot, $5 per perch	13,000 00
Jackson Lamberson	16,965 00
Charles Sprankil	16,800 00
Jacob Seebold, for iron arch bridge	26,500 00
Jacob Seebold	17,550 00
Frank H. Larich	16,230 10
John Heinbach	16,560 00
Jonas Potter	23,550 00
Josh Morrison & Co	24,000 00
Daniel Heinbach	15,900 00
J. Duffy & J. C. Miller	17,000 00
J. M. Vanzant, for superstructure	9,500 00
Alex. Morrison	22,890 00
John Ross	18,200 00
O. B. Ellis	17,417 00
J. N. Haughawout	23,850 00
Laribee & Co	21,475 00
J. C. Woodscelle & Bro	17,196 00

Some bids embraced separate proposals for superstructure and stonework, aggregating as above. Isaiah Coplin is the lowest bidder, and on giving the required bonds it will be allotted to him.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

THE LEWISBURG, CENTRE AND TYRONE RAILROAD.—A correspondent, at Warriorsmark, writes us as follows in regard to the letting of this road. He says:

"The contracts for the grading of the Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone Railroad have been given to Miller, Hoover and Glasgo, four miles to each, in the order named, ending at Pennsylvania Furnace. The work is to commence on the 1st of July. In fact the work has already commenced. The timber is being cut off and the line cleared for the contractors. It runs close to this place, notwithstanding the numerous reports that we were left out in the cold. The Company has adopted the central route, which is the shortest and will develope the mineral resources of this township, which are very rich. Parties from Pittsburg and Danville are already looking after ore. The road has not been let from Pennsylvania Furnace to Boalsburg, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, but there is no doubt that this small gap will be speedily put under contract, as it is necessary to complete the direct route to New York, over which the Central desires to carry the Cumberland and Allegheny coal."

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vaces. [ap10.

LITERARY NOTICES—What *The Graphic* is among English magazines, *The Aldine* is among American magazines, the difference in point of artistic excellence being generally in favor of *The Aldine*. It is certainly so in the July number of the latter, the illustrations of which are of a more varied character than any hitherto published. The full-page frontispiece, "Patriotic Education," by F. Beard, is a spirited relization of a Fourth of July night. It represents a buxom little baby, holding a blazing Roman-candle, fascinated by, but afraid of, its spouting sparks. Her father steadies her hand, while her brother looks on admiringly, with more fire-works, and waits his turn to show what he can do. Facing this is "King Witlaf's Drinking Horn," by A. Kappes, a group of jovial monks who have evidently mortified the flesh with the best that their refectory affords, and whose thirst appears to be unquenchable. Then come two mountain pictures, "View in the Surenen Pass, Switzerland," and "The Loffler Peak, Tyrol," and another full-page illustration. "A Shipwreck on the Coast of Dieppe," after T. Weber. From John S. Davis we have "Blowing Hot and Cold," a charming glimpse of child-life, to which the engraver has not done full justice; and from C. E. Townsend, "Puss Asleep," a likeness of a cat as fine in its way as his famous dog's head in the March *Aldine*. *The Aldine* possesses one advantage as regards its Literature, which no other magazine can claim. It is hampered by no traditions which it must support, and it has laid out no specialty to which it must adhere; consequently it is what its editor chooses to make it. We can never predict from one number what another will be, except that it will be good, with, most likely some new feature. The feature of the July number is Mr. W. L. Alden's "After the Comet." It claims to be a lecture read before the New York Historical Society in 1732, and to be a veritable record of a great catastrophe that befell the earth sixty years before. We smile at the notion, of course, but as we read on the verisimilitude of this record, and its circumstantiality of details, puzzle and startle us. When did all this happen? we ask, for surely it never was true. The hoax is as clever as anything that Poe ever wrote. In the shape of fiction there is an agreeable story, "En Miniature," a translation from the German of Elize Polko, by Mrs. M. A. P. Humphreys; "In the Garden," a chatty little sketch by Betsy Drew; and the "The Scissor Family," by Lolly Dink's Mother. From Charles Dawson Shanley we have a pleasant paper on "Trout Fishing;" from Julian Hawthorne a characteristic essay on "Shadows," and from Miss E. B. Leonard, a womanly plea on "Woman in Art—Rosa Bonheur." The editorials are as bright and fresh as ever, "Patriotism and Powder," being as sensible as it is seasonable, and "Puss Asleep," and "December and May," models of light chatty writting. Mr. Henry Morford contributes a striking poem. "Two Queens in Westminster;" Mr. W. W. Bailey, an airy little lyric, "Thistle Down," and Henry Richards an unrhymed and apparently faithful version of "Two Gazels of Hafiz." The subscription price is $5.00 per annum, which includes a superb Oil Chromo, and the publishers are James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty Street, N. Y.

Scribner's Monthly opens with an article on West Point, from the pen and pencil of Benson J. Lossing. It is historical, geographical, anecdotal, and statistical. The third is also the concluding part of "Draxy Miller's Dowry," a thoroughly American story, by Saxe Holm. This author's name is new, but if he (or she?) will write a novel anything as good, Scribner & Co. may be able to sell 20,000 copies of it. Charles Dudley Warner gives the seventh of his racy "Back Log Studies"—racy and truthful. Mrs. Peterselia has an interesting paper, with illustrations, upon spiders. W. C. Wilkinson closes with a third paper—his criticism on Professor Lowell's Prose. When will the critic produce any even half so good? There is a lively paper by Fanny Howell on "Woman as a Smuggler and Woman as a Detective." In "the pleasant," chatty articles on "Home and Society," is on summer drinks, in which (page 375) it is said: "Perry is a delicious beverage made from cherries." The fact is, however, that *Perry* is made from pears, precisely as *cider* is made from apples, and is produced in the counties of Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, and Devon, where the best English cider is made. The only liquor from cherries is produced, not by fermentation, but by distillation, and is called *Kirschenwasser*. It is made in Germany, chiefly in the Black Forrest, is very alcoholic, and is highly charged with hyürocianic acid from the kernals of the fruit.

A Jubilee Number! *The Phrenological Journal*, ever in the lead, comes out for July in holliday and patriotic array. Many of its features are eminently attractive; witness the Sketches and Portraits of Horace Greely and Governor Brown; the Sketches and Portraits of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Grant; the National Songs and Music; besides the finely illustrated articles on Salmon, and Its Culture; Expression, its Anatomy and Philosophy; and Phrenology and the Physiologist; Runaways, a cure for whom is suggested; How to keep Well; Rev. Jabez Burns, D. D., and the late James Gordon Bennett, with portraits. An admirable number, that should be widely read. Price, 30 cents. For the year $3. Vol. 55 begins with this number. S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, CALIFORNIA.—Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is every where else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

To Wean a Colt.

It is not necessary nor desirable that in weaning, the colt should be removed from the mare. It is a good plan to have a closed stall or box for her colt next to each mare's stall. She can communicate in her own way with her colt, and will not be so uneasy as she would be were it removed out of sight, nor will the colt suffer in any way. Care must be taken to give the colt water four times a day, and fed with the best of early cut hay, and gradually a few oats, a handful of feed at first, until a pint a day is fed. Colts must be kept thriving if a good horse is wanted. The currying comb must be used, but gently: the young animal be caressed, and taught not to fear but love its owner; to become used to various movements made about the stable, and the various articles contained therein. It should be taught "to lead" now, if this has been neglected up to this time. If the mare becomes troubled with excess of milk it should be drawn from her, and dry feed be given her until all danger is past. When she is quite dry, the colt may take exercise with her, but previous to this it will be better in the stable.

A Folding Chicken Coop.

At the Ohio State Fair we saw a collection of poultry, consisting of fifty varieties, owned by one exhibitor, all contained in handsome coops made in one pattern. The coops were the simplest and most easily constructed we have anywhere seen, and there is not a nail in them. They can be taken apart and piled up when not needed, taking up very small space. The front and back are alike, and consist of two strips (an upper and a lower one) held together by wooden roads, placed at proper distances apart. At each end of these strips is a tenon, which passes through a mortise in the side boards and is secured by a key which holds the sides in their places. The floors and top are kept in their places by small round pins, which pass through holes made to correspond in the side boards. The coops are held together by the keys in the tenons of the front and back pieces. When these keys are knocked out the coops fall apart and may be packed away. There is no patent on these coops, which is not the least of their merits. They are easily transported, and allow the fowls to be seen to the best advantage.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Clover.

T. L. Shepard, Lowell, Ohio, says: As I have been puzzled by conflicting testimony in regard of which I thought good, and decidedly bad, I determined to give some rules so plain that the wayfaring man need not err therein, and here they are:

1. Never put anything into fresh clover pasture on an empty stomach.
2. Never when the grass is wet.
3. Never put them in when the weather is changing from warm to cold.
4. Do not give any salt for at least twenty-four hours before putting in the first time, nor until the evening of the second day.
5. Do not let them remain in more than twenty minutes the first time, after which they may run wet or dry with perfect safety.

Without such precautions there is danger of swelling with bloat, and valuable animals are often lost in this way.

Figs in the Open Air.

Coleman of the *Rural World*, of St. Louis, says: "We have raised the fruit in the open air, but from a slight inadvertancy had the wood always injured if not destroyed in the winter, by using straw, rags and barrels to cover them. General Worthington, of Ohio, who has raised figs there for thirty years, after many fruitless trials finds that simply laying down, the limbs on the ground and covering with six inches of soil is the best protection. They are obtained as one year old plants or as cuttings, as they strike easily. The common yellow or small purple are the best varieties. The plants begin to bear at two years, and these two varieties will produce fruit from July to October. With this protection during winter, any soil that will grow good tomatoes will produce figs. They are delicious eaten fresh from the tree or with cream and sugar. The plants are set ten or eleven feet apart. It is much regretted that more attention is not paid to the culture of this fruit."

Packing Butter.

The best seasons for packing butter says a dairy-woman, are May and October, the former for summer and the latter for winter use. When taken from the churn I work out all the milk I can, salt more than for the present use, and set in a cool place for ten or twelve hours. I then give it another thorough working, by which it is entirely freed from milk. I then pack it down, perfectly tight, in a new earthen or stone vessel, and cover it with a cloth, on which I put an inch of fine salt to exclude the air. When the vessel is full it is closely tied with paper, the cloth and salt remaining. By keeping in a dry, cool place, butter made and packed in this way will remain perfectly firm and sweet for many months.

TO MAKE HARD SOAP.—I noticed in your columns the inquiry of M. J. T., for a recipe for making hard soap. I have a good on that I have used several years and send it: Pour four gallons of boiling water over six pounds of salsoda and three pounds of unslacked lime. Stir the mixture well and let it stand over night. Then drain it off. Put six pounds of tallow, or any kind of clean grease, with it, and boil it two hours, stirring most of the time.—*Western Rural.*

To kill Lice on Hogs take two parts lard and one of coal oil, mix a little, warm so it will run freely, and pour from ears to tail, or apply with a brush, and it is sure death to the lice without injury to the hog.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—

HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3-72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (*at our own expense.*) We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 8 20	Huntingdon	AR 9 10	AR 5 25
6 06	8 28	Long Siding	9 60	5 17
6 19	8 45	McConnellstown	8 45	5 04
6 25	8 51	Pleasant Grove	8 39	4 58
6 37	9 05	Marklesburg	8 27	4 45
6 51	9 20	Coffee Run	8 11	4 29
6 58	9 27	Rough and Ready	8 04	4 26
7 10	9 39	Cove	7 52	4 12
7 15	9 43	Fishers Summit	7 48	4 08
7 53	10 10	Saxton	7 28	3 48
8 10	10 27	Riddlesburg	6 53	3 30
8 17	10 34	Hopewell	6 46	3 22
8 35	10 51	Pipers Run	6 30	3 06
8 55	11 10	Tatesville	6 12	2 48
9 08	11 22	Bloody Run	6 00	2 33
9 12	11 26	Mount Dallas	5 56	2 29
9 19	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 50	2 22
9 23	11 36	Lutzville	5 46	2 18
9 27	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 42	2 14
9 34	11 46	Jamesons	5 36	2 07
AR 9 40	11 52	Bedford	LE 5 30	2 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 40	LE 10 15	Saxton	AR 7 20	AR 3 40
7 55	10 30	Coalmont	7 05	3 25
8 00	10 35	Crawford	7 00	3 :0
AR 8 10	AR 10 45	Dudley	LE 6 50	LE 3 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward Mail	Westward Through Passenger	Westward Express	Westward Way Freight	Westward Mixed Train	Stations	Eastward Harrisburg Accom.	Eastward Mail	Eastward Philadelphia Express Passenger
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M
5 02	6 05	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	1001	4 05	.....
5 10	6 11	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53	3 58	.....
5 18	6 17	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45	3 51	.....
5 24	6 25	11 37	11 26		Mill Creek	9 37	3 43	.....
5 40	6 36	11 53	11 50		Huntingdon	9 24	3 30	11 15
5 57	6 54	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06	3 13	.....
6 07	7 03	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58	3 05	.....
6 14	7 10	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51	2 58	10 50
6 27	7 24	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39	2 47	.....
6 35	7 31	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32	2 40	10 34
6 45	7 41	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23	2 32	.....
6 49	7 47	1 07	1 30		Fostoria	8 18	2 25	.....
6 55	7 52	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14	2 21	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55	2 05	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 22 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6 55 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 15 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Mixed Train	Buffalo Ex.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 20	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 25	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Ex.	Accom'd'n	Pacific Ex.	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m.,3.53 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning, Leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.35 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,'72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

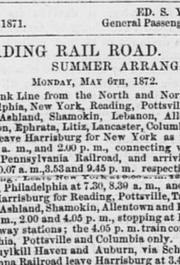
THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

WARNING.



MANY CITIZENS of this county who, had been persuaded to buy other kinds of Sewing Machines, which seemed at *first* to work well on a tolerable range of work, have expressed to me their *regrets* that the genuine original Elias Howe Sewing Machine—the best in the world—had not been brought to their notice before purchasing. And judging from the number of offers I have, to trade Howe machines for all other kinds, I estimate that the people of this county have lost more than $26,000 by failing to get, at the first, the *genuine Howe Machine.* It is made on sound mechanical principles, avoids rickety cog-wheels, and is so constructed as to have perfect control by adjustment, and provision made to restore lost motion when it wears, thereby securing extraordinary *durability,* and adaptation to the greatest range of work. Now as my traveling agents may not be able to visit every person in time, and as many inferior machines of different kinds are still being urged on the public, I hereby GIVE NOTICE, that before you spend your time or money on any other machine, the safest plan is, either to write to me direct, or inquire of agents for the famous *Elias Howe,* machine, from Brown's Carpet Store, Huntingdon, Pa., and take no agents word for it, that the machine is genuine, unless it has the medallion at the head of this article, imbedded in the bed plate of every machine.

JAS. A. BROWN,
Huntingdon, Pa., Gen. Agent for Hunt. Co.
Feb.14,1872–6mos.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

10 Years of a Public Test

Has proved

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all

Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases
it has been pronounced a
specific for these complaints.

For Pains in Breast,
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousands of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND

SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medical use. Dr. Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medical qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medical qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron, and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.

Oct.4,1871–1y.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address
T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

A FARM FOR SALE.—A tract of farm and timber land, in Oneida and Henderson townships, 2½ miles from the borough of Huntingdon, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, between 50 and 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. The up land is of a fair grain raising quality with some fifteen acres of fine meadow bottom, and the balance is principally covered with a good quality of timber, mostly white pine and hemlock, with a good saw mill seat, and never failing water power thereon.

The improvements are a neat two-story frame house and frame stable, with other outbuildings and conveniences, and a young thriving orchard of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, inquire of the undersigned, at Huntingdon, or on the premises.

nov29-tf. R. McDIVITT.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulents. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organ